DECEMBER 1949

FIREMEN

FIFTY FOURTH YEAR • NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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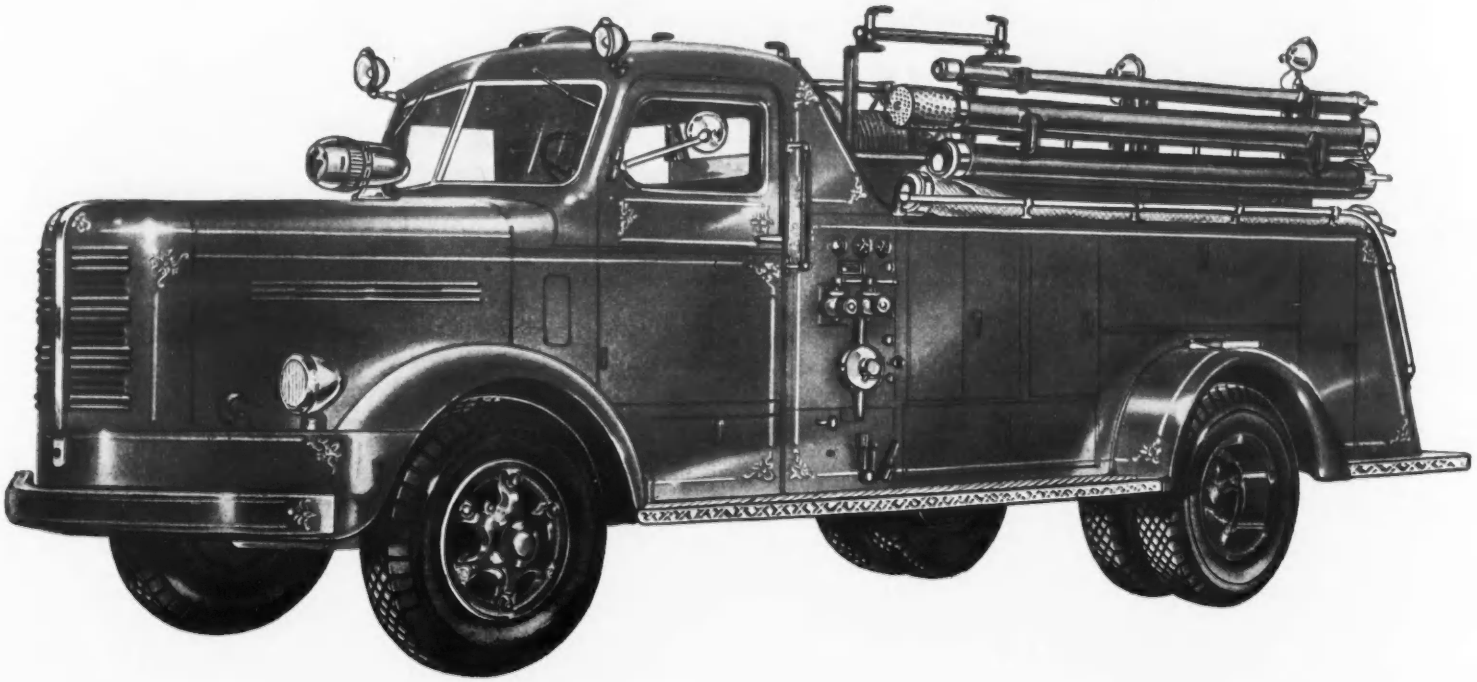

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Joseph Golden, 10 years old, shows how he sent the alarm. Joe had been taught in school the purpose of the box and how to use it. When an emergency occurred, he acted promptly.

WOMAN'S LIFE SAVED

An elderly man was burned to death and his widowed sister, trapped by smoke and flames on the top floor of their South Boston home, was overcome by hysteria today.

The dead man is Patrick F. Sullivan, 71, a retired New Haven Railroad clerk, in whose kitchen on the second floor of the house at 152 H St., South Boston, the fatal fire started shortly after 9 a.m.

At City Hospital being treated for hysteria is Mrs. Helen Wall, 70, a widow and Sullivan's sister. Fire Lt. John O'Mara of Ladder 19 and members of his crew rescued her when they found her crouched on the top of the back stairs of the house. She lived on the third floor.

The alarm for the fire was sounded by Joseph Golden, 10, of 457 East 6th St., South Boston, who saw smoke pouring from the house and ran to the nearest fire alarm box.

BOSTON GLOBE

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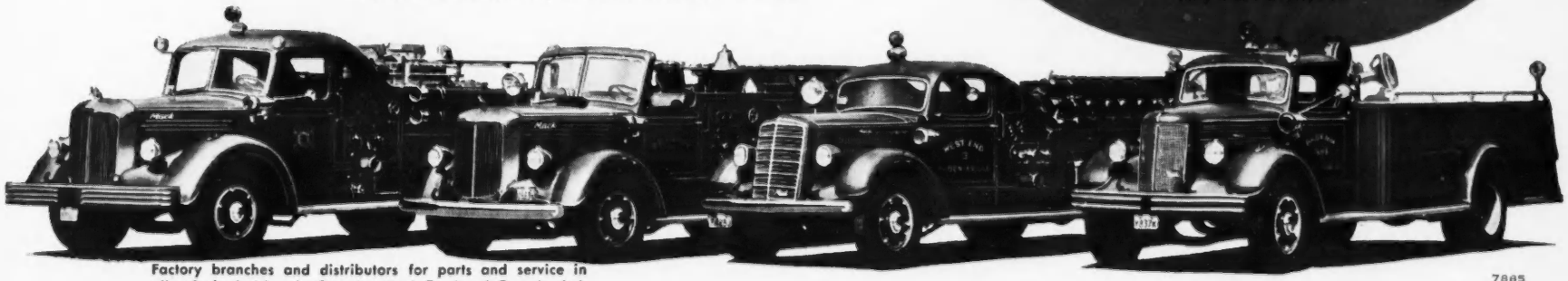

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TRIPLE COMBINATION PUMPERS—500 to 2000 GPM...SQUAD AND HOSE CARS...AERIAL, CITY SERVICE AND QUADRUPLE COMBINATION LADDER TRUCKS

Firemen

Volume 16 — Number 12

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The cover photo shows the Alabama Firemen Training Station located at the University of Alabama, protecting the University. Through a cooperative agreement with the City of Tuscaloosa it is maintained as No. 3 fire station of the city which furnishes a standby force of officers and operators supplemented by university students. These in return for their services, have dormitory and other privileges in the station. They are required to attend regular training sessions.

The ground floor contains apparatus room, hose rack, office, and alarm room. The second floor has dormitory for 14 men, toilets, kitchen, experimental laboratory, and a classroom seating 50 which can be converted to dormitory use by means of folding beds.

The station houses four pumpers including two new ones furnished by the State Department of Education and shown in the cover photo. One is a 750 gpm Seagrave, the other a Chevrolet equipped with 500 gpm front mount and midship American Marsh pumps. These are to provide student firemen, particularly those attending the annual short course, with apparatus similar to that in their home departments.

According to Ben E. Harris, Associate State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, the station and equipment represents not only an investment of at least $75,000 but a cooperative effort by the State of Alabama, the State Department of Education, the University of Alabama, the City of Tuscaloosa, the Alabama League of Municipalities, and the Alabama State Firemen's Association.

Fire Safe Christmas

HOW about a Christmas fire prevention campaign in your community so that your Yule feast and peace will not be interrupted by bell and siren. Most townfolk expect to hear a word of caution from their fire department during the holiday season. It is a comfort to them to know that the firemen are thinking of their safety, and a word of caution regarding fire-safe decorations, Christmas tree wiring, safe disposal of Christmas gift wrappings, and collection and disposal of old Christmas trees are all subjects that bear repeating each year.

The NFPA is prepared to help you with your Christmas fire safety plans. The folder printed in red and green entitled "*Make this a Safe Christmas*" is popularly priced at $2.00 per 100, or $17.50 per 1000. Sample copies are free on request. Fire departments having special or challenging problems in connection with their seasonal public relations programs are invited to write NFPA Public Relations Manager Melvin R. Freeman for suggestions and assistance.

Firemen will also want to give special attention to all places of public assembly where large crowds will gather for holiday festivities and merriment. Safe and adequate exits, first aid fire protection, and adequate alarm facilities are a must for each such gathering. Attention is called in this issue of FIREMEN to a new 10th edition of the NFPA *Building exits Code*, the standard guide for safeguarding life from fire in buildings.

Perhaps the greatest fire problem of the season, at least numerically, is the disposal of thousands of old Christmas trees thrown out of doors after New Years. Some departments have had to answer hundreds, yes, thousands, of fire calls where small boys have gathered these trees and set them afire in back yards and alleyways endangering nearby property. A much better practice is the collecting of these derelict trees to play grounds and open spaces where officially sponsored bonfires may be conducted under controlled conditions with relative safety. This has been done in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (see FIREMEN, March 1949, page 30).

VOLUME 4 ISSUE 1

Fire Protection for Simsbury, Connecticut

by **Eliot Dodge,** *in cooperation with* **Chief Lea Hutchinson**

THE Ensign-Bickford Company wishes to terminate its contract to furnish fire protection to the Town of Simsbury, Connecticut, as soon as possible." This note, addressed to the Board of Selectmen in January 1944, brought to a head the long standing problem of fire protection for the town of Simsbury, Conn. In January 1944 fire protection for the greater part of the town consisted of one American-LaFrance 500 gallon pumper, owned, operated, and manned by the E-B Company. But World War II had reduced the number of trained firemen to eight, and fire protection was at its lowest ebb at the very time when people were more keenly conscious of the necessity of protecting their homes from fire than ever before.

The Board of Selectmen acted promptly upon the receipt of the above note and a committee was appointed to study the problem of fire protection.

The job of organizing a company of firemen fell to Robert Pringle, and on April 12 he called together a group of interested men. Exemption from the draft must obviously be one of the pre-requisites to becoming a fireman in 1944. Temporary officers were elected and twelve men were picked for the first class in "fire fighting technique" taught by Chief John S. Paschl, State Fire Instructor. On June 29, 26 volunteer firemen voted to incorporate as The Simsbury Volunteer Fire Company, Inc. J. Frank Daly, Sr., was the first president. On July 2, 1944, the Ensign-Bickford Company delivered their 500 gallon American-LaFrance pumper to the company and the company assumed responsibility for fire protection in Simsbury. Twelve men who had already completed their first course under Chief Paschl and an additional course in pumping under Commissioner Horace B. Clark of Granby (member NFPA) turned teachers and instructed the remainder of the company in elementary fire fighting techniques.

It was one thing to create a volunteer fire company; it was another thing to solve its problems. How would this project of fire protection be financed? The committee studying the problem decided that a fire district was the best answer and in May 1944 brought out a petition for a special town meeting for the organization of such a district. On June 5, 1944, the Simsbury Fire District came into being and the residents of the district elected a slate of officers. The district president, Paul Collier, appointed the first commissioners who are still serving. These commissioners hold office for three years, the terms being so arranged that one term expires each year. The commissioners are responsible for appointing the fire chief. They named Lea Hutchinson as the fire chief. He is still serving in that capacity. It is the chief's responsibility to appoint his own assistant chiefs, captains, and lieutenants.

One of the unique features of the Simsbury Fire District is that within its limits the problem of outdoor fires commonly called "burning in the open" is under the jurisdiction of the state, and not of the district. It took a special legislative act accomplish this, but the reasoning behind the act was simple enough. The Simsbury Fire District includes some 19,000 acres of which about 10,000 acres are woodland. Obviously this newly created district did not have the wherewithal to control "burning in the open" in such an area.

How would an adequate water supply for places not reached by the local water systems be provided? The obvious answer was a tank truck. The account of how it was built is an outstanding example of ingenuity coupled with hard work.

Chief Hutchinson reports:

"As soon as the company was formed we started looking for a truck to build into a 'tanker.' We wrote the U. S. Treasury Department at Boston in May inquiring about trucks and on June 14 they sent us information about the trucks they had for sale at Ayer, Mass. On June 17 we went to Ayer to inspect the trucks, found one with a 1,000 gallon tank that we liked, and purchased it. The release came through on July 15 and we left for Ayer two days later fully expecting to bring the truck home with us. But when we came to fill it up with water and oil we found the block was broken. After much correspondence and numerous attempts to get an adjustment we found that we had bought it 'as is' and we had to take it. On August 7 we went to Ayer again, taking our mechanics with us. They patched the broken block temporarily and we drove the truck back to Simsbury in the evening. The owner of one of the garages offered us the use of the garage and its equipment nights and Sundays, and everyone turned out.

"While the mechanics patched the block and overhauled the motor the rest of the firemen installed a 500 gallon skid pump on the back of the truck There are hose racks for 2½-in, hose on one side, and 1½-in. on the other, boot and coat racks, and compartments for other equipment. Our 'tanker' and compartments for other equipment."

Without doubt the most original feature of this "tanker" is the circulation system which circulates the water through the pump and back into the tank to keep it from freezing while at a fire on a cold night. So far the coldest weather it has been out in is 14 degrees below zero and it delivered three loads onto the fire without trouble that night. Another night it "stood by" in the wind for three hours in four degree below zero weather at a chimney fire, and when it finally returned to the garage, due to circulation, the water was a lot warmer than the hands of the firemen.

This "tanker" was built during the war when parts were not available. We used two old steam valves from a discarded sawmill in our pumping system, a 5-in. steam trough to carry the suction hose, wire horse stall dividers for coat and boot racks, and we made a new bumper from part of an old bridge. The front grille work was all gone so we made some of wood that looked like the real thing. The running boards and much of the steel work were made up from an old brine tank donated by a farmer as a reward for doing a good job on a fire at his place. Some of the special fittings for the hookup that allowed the water to be circulated were made by one of the fire commissioners.

But even after extensive repairs the motor and chassis still gave us trouble, and since the "tanker" had by now become a necessity to us in the rural areas the district officers decided to give us a new chassis. The Sunday after it arrived the firemen began work at 9:00 A.M. and at 2:30 P.M. the tank truck was back in service. In all, $3,334.23 was spent on this "tanker."

In 1947 the firemen voted to build another tank truck if the district would buy the chassis. This time we started out with new materials and a new chassis. The truck was built entirely in Simsbury by the firemen. It carries 600 gallons of water, 1,000 feet of 2½-in hose, 900 feet of 1½-in. hose, and

Chief Lea Hutchinson leading his men to their new fire house.

has a 500 gallon pump which is hooked up like the one on the "tanker" so that the water is circulated in cold weather. This truck cost the district $3,909.77, and as soon as it passed the underwriters' tests and requirements the insurance rates in West Simsbury, where it is stationed, were reduced.

While looking around for ladders in the fall of 1947 we discovered that our neighbor, West Hartford, had an old ladder truck for sale. We bid $750 and got it. It has more and bigger ladders, in excellent condition, then we had even dreamed of owning for some years to come. The district budget provided some money for ladders, but this was too good a buy to miss so the company came up with $425 of its own money and we drove the ladder truck to Simsbury in December. Five months later the ladders from this truck enabled us to put out the fire in the Curtiss building, a fire we couldn't even have reached without those ladders.

With four pieces of fire apparatus to house, both the town garage, and Fred Bourgeois' garage had been outgrown. Anticipating this housing shortage in May 1947 the district purchased land on Hopmeadow Street. The acquisition of the second tank truck and the ladder truck in the summer and late fall of 1947 made prompt action imperative, so at the annual meeting of the fire district in May 1948 the sum of $80,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new firehouse. Construction was started early that fall and the house was accepted in May of this year. The new firehouse is an attractive red brick, colonial style house that blends in nicely with neighboring buildings along the main street. The main floor has room for four pieces of apparatus. The second floor is divided into two units in one of which is a kitchen, ladies' lounge, and large meeting room. The other unit contains an apartment for the operator of the fire alarm system, and his family. Townspeople have been most generous in their donations of furnishings and equipment, the gifts ranging all the way from books for a library, and a television set, to individual items of kitchen equipment.

How would the volunteers be kept interested and coming to drills? These problems are common to all volunteer fire companies. Chief Hutchinson feels that the record of 80 percent attendance for 51 meetings per year speaks for itself. The methods were many, but they all had one idea in common, having something for each man to do at each drill. It was not long after its formation before the company acquired its own drill grounds where the firemen could build various types of fires and fight them. After the ladder truck was acquired ladder drills were held on a bank building, at the Ethel Walker School, and at the Westminster School. New England weather being what it is, there had to be inside drills. It was at these drills that the company members learned first aid, and fought fires before they occurred. Plans of all of the large buildings in town showing exits, shut-offs, and hydrants were drawn on the blackboards and fires fought in them long before they ever occurred. It was only a month after the company had been fighting an imaginary fire in the old Seminary Building when the fire actually happened. The company performed its most spectacular success to date by saving the lower half of this building in spite of the oft repeated prophecy, "If a fire ever starts there, the whole works will go." Another method of keeping up interest was to sponsor State Fire Drillmasters Meetings. Here the company had the advantage of the Massaco State Park ih its own backyard, so to speak, and it sponsored all day meetings there in September of 1944 and 1945. In 1948 it sponsored one of these meetings on its own drill grounds.

Still another method was to encourage the wives of members to form an auxiliary unit and hold meetings on the night of the company's monthly business meetings, with refreshments for all after both meetings were over. This scheme not only produced many happy potluck suppers, but it gave the company a group of very loyal women who took over receipt of fire calls for a long period of time, sacrificing their freedom to leave their own house so that no call for assistance would be missed. How much the help of the auxiliary unit meant to the firemen is shown by the fact that the company unanimously proposed pool room in the new firehouse should be given over to the auxiliary as a meeting place.

In October the townspeople turned out to dedicate their new $80,000 firehouse in which is housed an American LaFrance pumper, a ladder truck, a GMC tank truck, a fire alarm system, and a rescue boat fully equipped for lifesaving purposes. In addition, there is another fire station in West Simsbury housing a Ford tank truck.

While training is certainly one of the basic attributes of a good fireman it is not the only one and the firemen were quick to recognize this fact. The Simsbury Volunteer Fire Company, Inc., is a different organization from the Simsbury Fire District. The "company" has three classes of membership: active, social, and honorary. Present membership is 50 active members of whom 35 are active, trained firemen, and 15 are on the reserve list, acquiring training in readiness to step into a vacancy in the active list. In addition there are 25 social members, and 10 honorary members. The Company has its own set of officers and its own budget. Its expenditures include uniforms for the active members and reserves, numerous purchases of needed articles of fire fighting equipment (which have totalled more than $1,000 in five years), furnishings for the new firehouse, a welfare fund for the members over and above insurance coverage (called the Frank Bradley Fund in memory of the first active member to lose his life — a victim of the circus fire in Hartford), and a host of community service projects.

Ever since its formation it has sponsored the local Sea Scout Ship, and the Sea Scout rescue boat, mounted on a trailer, stands ready in the new firehouse for any water emergency. The present rescue boat, and much of its equipment, was donated by the local chapter of the American Red Cross to replace another rescue boat that was lost during the course of relief operations in a flood of January 1, 1949.

A year ago the Company started a drum and bugle corps for the young people of the town, under a competent instructor. During the past summer the corps won five trophies. Outfitting this corps has cost the Company over $1400 to Outfitting this corps has cost the Company over $1400.

Where does all this money come from? An annual three-day Firemen's Bazaar, the climax of which is a fireman's parade attended by all the neighboring companies, yields a considerable amount of money. The Thanksgiving Eve firemen's ball has now become an annual affair and yields a profit. And the firemen are always on the alert to turn a ready profit into their coffers. They came up with the low bid for removing the trees from in front of the new firehouse, making the driveway, and doing the landscaping, and as usual they discovered they had bitten off a large-sized job, but hustle did it and the money was needed. Currently they are engaged in bringing out a business directory for Simsbury and the surrounding towns which should yield another profit.

Five years ago adequate fire protection for the town of Simsbury was a dream. Today it is a rapidly expanding reality.

States Urged to Initiate Civil Defense Programs

MATTERS of civil defense are considered so important that they are being handled in Washington by the President's office itself. The National Security Resources Board, which is a direct agency of the President's office, is serving as the coordinating body in the Federal Government for civil defense planning. Mr. William A. Gill is coordinator of civil defense planning.

Mr. John R. Steelman, Acting Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, has addressed the governors of each of the states, reminding them that civil defense plans require cooperative efforts of Federal, State and local governments.

Civil defense might be a time and money-wasting process if it is not carried on realistically and in a common sense manner. Mr. Steelman informed the governors regarding the policies of the Federal Government for relationships with State and local governments in civil defense planning. Many of the states are already concerned with plans for civil defense and numerous states have already acted.

The following is a quoted verbatim from the statement Mr. Steelman has sent to the governors:

1. The Chairman and staff of the National Security Resources Board will deal directly with state governments, or through state governments with political subdivisions within states.

2. Information or advice released by NSRB will be channeled to states; it is assumed that states will relay the same to their political subdivisions when appropriate.

3. Requests for information or advice received from political subdivisions may be answered directly with copies of the correspondence going to the appropriate state government; however, requests of this nature will be referred to state governments for direct reply as state facilities for processing them are developed.

4. NSRB will look to various agencies of the Federal Government for the development of civil defense plans and preparedness measures. When understandings are reached regarding assignments of this nature, state governments will be notified. Where other Federal agencies are involved in civil defense planning assignments which require the maintenance of channels of communication with states and local governments, they will be guided by the policies outlined in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above.

5. NSRB will maintain contact with national organizations in the field of state and local government on civil defense planning matters for the purpose of:

a. Securing from them current statistical data and other types of general information; and,

b. Keeping them informed of civil defense activities of the Federal Government.

6. The NSRB will encourage states to adopt civil defense legislation which:

a. Creates a state civil defense planning body;

b. Provides for civil defense planning bodies in its political subdivisions;

c. Charges the state officials and subordinate planning bodies with responsibility for both peacetime and wartime disaster relief planning and preparedness measures.

7. Although the report of the Office of Civil Defense Planning entitled "Civil Defense for National Security," known as the "Hopley Report," has not been officially adopted, the NSRB believes the report to be a useful guide to the substantive areas in which planning must be done for federal, state and local civil defense.

8. The Federal Government is not prepared at this time to furnish to State and local governments all of the information and guidance needed by them from federa sources to prepare well-integrated and timely civil defense plans for state and local use in emergency. While the agencies of the Federal Government are working toward the fulfilment of these needs, the NSRB will encourage state and local governments to proceed as far as practicable with their civil defense planning. In the process of this planning, it would appear advantageous in the immediate future for the state and local governments to place major emphasis on plans for relief from the effects of peacetime disastérs. The experience gained in dealing with peacetime disaster, if carefully evaluated, can constitute a realistic frame of reference against which wartime civil disaster planning can be appraised.

9. The NSRB, directly or through other Federal agency channels, will transmit to states:

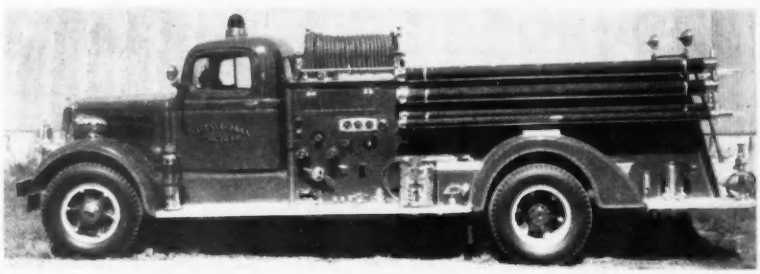
a. Information on activities in other states.

b. Information on activities of Federal agencies.

c. Policy guidance and planning criteria.

10. The NSRB and other Federal agencies will solicit from states current information as to progress in state and local civil defense planning.

Some New Rural Apparatus



The West Suburban Fire District near Rockford, Illinois, went into service on the Sunday of Fire Prevention Week with a 1100 gallon tanker and a new Class A 500 gpm pumper built by the Bayer Fire Apparatus Company of Logansport, Indiana, on a White WC-20 chassis powered by a White 130-A motor (120 bhp). This $11,000 pumper shown above, has a multi-stage Hale centrifugal pump, 500 gallon water tank, two booster reels, 1200 ft. hose body. Water will be drawn from the tanker and then from the pumper's tank while the tanker refills. Fire calls will be received through the Rockford City fire alarm office which will operate the volunteers' siren and give the location of the fire to the first volunteer phoning from the suburban fire station.

Here is the new 500 gallon tank apparatus with 500 gpm Barton front mount pump delivered to the Community Fire Association of Mexico, Indiana, by the American Fire Apparatus Company of Battle Creek, Michigan. This equipment on a Ford chassis is shown discharging through two Barton fog guns at 400 lbs. pump pressure. The pump can be operated while the truck is in motion making it possible to follow up grain and field fires. The high pressure reels have electric rewind.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK IN SYCAMORE CENTER
THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT MAKES A PRACTICE RUN
by GRAHAM HUNTER
ON FARMS ALONE FIRE DESTROYS AROUND 90 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY A YEAR! THAT'S SOME LOSS!!
THE MODERN, MECHANIZED FARM MUST USE GREAT CARE IN HANDLING AND STORING PETROLEUM FUEL AND ITS PRODUCTS. THEY'RE A GREAT SOURCE OF FARM FIRES.
MOST FIRES START BECAUSE SOMEONE IS FORGETFUL OR CARELESS.
LIGHTNING CAUSES MORE FARM FIRES THAN ANYTHING, SO I'VE GOT RODS ON EVERY BUILDING OF MINE.
WAIT FER ME!
THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES AT A FIRE ARE WORTH THE NEXT FIVE HOURS.
YEP. IT'S THE FIRST FEW MINUTES THAT KEEP LITTLE FIRES LITTLE!
WATER
I AIN'T HAD A FIRE YET. I ALWAYS QUIT WHEN MY KNITTIN' NEEDLES GIT TOO HOT TO HOLD.
LAST YEAR THE BILL BROWNS OWNED A HOUSE, BUT HE TRIED BOOSTING A STUBBORN STOVE FIRE WITH KEROSENE AND POOF!— NOW THEY'RE LIVIN' WITH RELATIVES!
START MOVIN', HANK! THIS GAME'S ALREADY LASTED THROUGH THREE RUNS!
HOW SAFE IS YOUR HOME?
HUMANS ARE SO CARELESS!
FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCTOBER 9 TO 15
BETTER GIT IT FIREPROOFED, GRAMP! THAT HAY LOOKS PRETTY COMBUSTIBLE TO ME!!
EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW HOW TO TURN IN A FIRE ALARM. DO YOU?
WE CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL. NEARLY EVERY MINUTE OF THE DAY AND NIGHT TWO FIRES BREAK OUT IN THIS COUNTRY!
THROUGHOUT THE NATION THERE WAS A TOTAL FIRE LOSS OF ALMOST TWO MILLION DOLLARS A DAY DURING LAST YEAR! WE'VE SURE GOT TO STOP FIRES!
PUFF, PUFF!
ON TH' LAST RUN THEY DARN NEAR BEAT US GETTIN' TO TH' SCENE FIRST!
I'M GOING TO ELIMINATE ALL FIRE HAZARDS IN MY HOME TODAY!
OL' UNCLE DUDLEY SEZ: "I CHAPERON EVERY SMOKE. I NEVER LET IT GO OUT ALONE."
THE ONLY FIRE DOZEY EVER ATTENDED WAS WHEN SOMEBODY GAVE HIM A "HOT FOOT"!
LET'S MAKE EVERY WEEK FIRE PREVENTION WEEK!
I ALWAYS PUT EVERY MATCH OUT COLD, AND I KEEP LIVE ONES OUT OF REACH OF THE CHILDREN.
WATCH OUT FOR THESE HAZARDS
3 OUT OF 4 FIRES START HERE:
1. MATCHES AND CARELESS SMOKING HABITS.
2. FAULTY CHIMNEYS, FLUES, STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.
3. MISUSE OF GASOLINE AND ALL FLAMMABLE FLUIDS.
4. DEFECTIVE WIRING AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
—Help Promote Fire Prevention—

MANY volunteer firemen and other persons are familiar with the series of cartoons by Graham Hunter on the life of the rural residents of "Sycamore Center." It is thought that the readers of FIREMEN would be interested in seeing his Fire Prevention Week cartoon which appeared in the *Southern Agriculturist*, for October 1949.

This cartoon presents community reaction to the volunteer fire department's fire prevention week program. While it is intended to have an element of humor, it is none-the-less entirely sympathetic to the aims of fire prevention, and shows that the volunteer department can get the entire town talking about its fire prevention program.

Outwitting Jack Frost

Protecting Apparatus

FREQUENTLY, the NFPA office is asked whether it is good practice to put calcium chloride in fire truck tanks so that the apparatus can be stored in unheated garages. The answer is "No" because calcium chloride speeds corrosion, but equally important, it is not good practice to store fire apparatus in unheated quarters. After all, a fire truck is not much good unless it starts quickly. In an unheated building the lubricants may be hard, the battery inefficient, and carburetion sluggish.

When the apparatus is on the road the motion of the water should prevent freezing providing that the tank and small line valves are shut and the pump casing drained. Trouble with freezing at pump gauges and other locations where water passes through small restricted spaces is being eliminated in the newer models where pump and gauges are behind enclosed panels and protected by heat from the motor.

Where there is danger of freezing of the main apparatus tank through long exposure to severe cold, it may be desirable to circulate the water by pumping from the tank and discharging back into the tank. Some tank trucks have an auxiliary pump powered by an independent gasoline engine arranged so that the pump can be started before the apparatus leaves quarters and water circulated through the pump and back to the tank while the truck is out of quarters. In general, however, the motion of water with the truck en route will prevent freezing although there may be some advantage in starting the auxiliary pumping unit inside of warm quarters if this does not delay response seriously. In volunteer units, the tank truck may not be the first piece to respond and there may be time to get the auxiliary pump running before leaving quarters during bitter cold weather.

Of course, the radiators of fire apparatus are subject to freezing as are other types of motor vehicles. However, where the auxiliary cooling system for pumpers is of a type that circulates water directly from the pump to the cooling system of the truck, rather than by an indirect heat exchanger, antifreeze solution would be lost during pumping. This might not be too costly where pumping is only occasional. General fire department practice is to always leave fire apparatus motor running when the apparatus is out of doors during freezing weather. A frequent practice is to cover the hood of the apparatus and idle the motor when the equipment is standing outside for a considerable period of time.

Personnel Protection

There is always the tendency to be deceived by changes in weather. A man is quite comfortable during the day and figures he can get along without the heavier winter linings in his turnouts. Then he is called from a warm bed and becomes soaked with water from the hose during a sub-freezing night and sickness as well as less efficient fire fighting results.

At a fire company meeting why not inspect each member's winter turnout clothes? See that winter linings are installed in fire coats, bunker or turnout pants, fire helmets, that suitable gloves or mittens are kept in fire coat pocket, and that ear protection is provided. We know of one volunteer fire chief who keeps a set of long underwear and coveralls on a coat hanger near his bed. He can pull these on in one operation providing a quick warm turnout suit under his fire coat and boots which are near the door. Of course, a regular fireman's bunker "hitch" of waterproof trousers and boots ready for night turnouts are almost as important for volunteer firemen as for paid men. Such protective clothing is remarkably inexpensive compared with conventional heavy clothing and much more serviceable. One sickness prevented will more than justify the cost, to say nothing of the comfort of being properly clothed for the rigors of winter fire fighting.

Incidentally, in areas where ice is common in winter it is a good precaution to strap "creepers" under the instep of boots to prevent falls on the ice.

Fire Ground Operations

WHEN temperatures are approaching the zero range, hose lines once charged are never shut down until they are ready to be disconnected and placed out of service. For once the flow has stopped, the water will freeze rendering the line useless and exposing the hose to damage through brittleness from cold.

Usual practice after knocking down a fire in cold weather is to place the pipe or nozzle out through a window and allow a moderate flow of water to continue. It is well to keep this discharge away from doors to avoid accidents due to falls on the ice. When it is time to "make up" the lines, the crews will want to work fast to break the couplings and walk the water out of the hose. If any part of the hose is frozen, care should be taken not to bend the hose so as to damage the lining or jacket. If hose is badly frozen in the street it may be well to get the apparatus back to quarters and have the hose picked up by a special detail with a supply truck.

Heating and Protecting the Station

IT is most important to remember that destruction of the fire station and apparatus by fire resulting from faulty heating equipment may be disastrous for the community. Such fires have been known to spread to other property before outside help could arrive.

Open flame heaters preferably should be in a separate room, cut off from the apparatus room. Where it is necessary to provide heating units in the apparatus storage area, approved gas or electric heaters of types listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., may be employed. After all, a fire station is a garage, and a garage is classified as a "Hazardous Location, Class 1, Division 2," under article 500 of the National Electrical Code. In brief, this means a location in which flammable volatile liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed or used, but in which these are normally confined within closed containers from which they can escape only by accident.

In such locations, electrical equipment producing temperatures which may ignite the fuel shall be of a type approved for this class of hazardous location if located within four feet of the floor where gasoline vapors would settle. Where located above the four foot level electrical equipment shall be totally enclosed or have openings guarded to prevent falling of hot metal in event of an arc. Where gas heating equipment is used, unit heaters should be at least eight feet above the floor.

Fire departments can obtain copies of the Underwriters' Laboratories list of "Electrical Equipment for Hazardous Locations" and the list of "Inspected Gas, Oil, and Miscellaneous Appliances" free upon request to the NFPA.

Where a fire station does not have personnel constantly on duty, it is strongly recommended that thermostatic heat detection equipment (if nothing more than a fusible link actuating an electric siren switch) be placed in the vicinity of the heater. Such a simple and inexpensive arrangement, if universally followed, would save thousands of dollars worth of fire apparatus and fire stations from destruction by fire each winter. In recent months, this same sort of fusible link-siren switch arrangement previously recommended in FIREMEN, has given warning of five fires in unattended country grain elevators valued at $1,100,000 according to reports reaching NFPA Director R. D. MacDaniel, Vice President, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Of course, where an unattended fire station manned by volunteer or call firemen is located in a community hav-

ing a fire alarm box system it is possible to provide much more complete fire detection facilities for the station. An example, is the fire detection equipment provided in a new fire station completed this year in Westwood, Mass., following destruction of the previous station by a belatedly discovered fire which was caused by defective heating equipment.

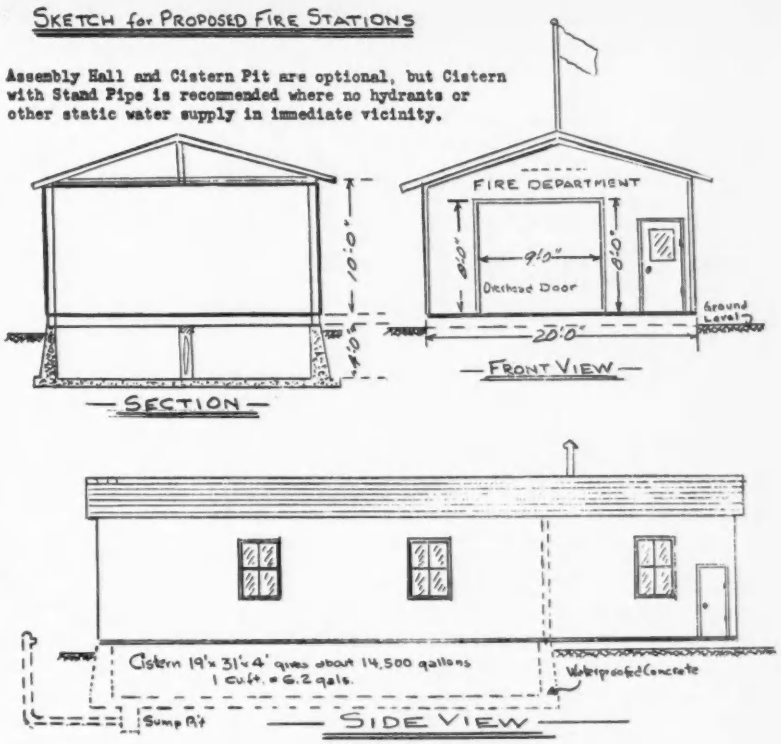
The new station has a fire alarm circuit with thermostatic devices located on the ceilings of both basement and first floors and arranged to operate a Gamewell master fire alarm box on the front of the fire station. Should a thermostat detect a fire, box 121 will sound four rounds on the air horns on both of the fire stations in the town.

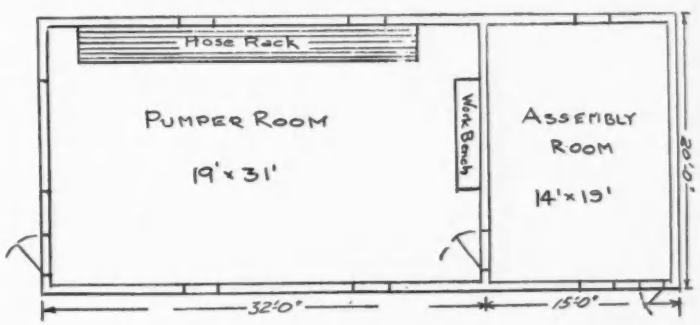
As a further precaution, the fire alarm central station equipment is located in a fire resistive room which must be entered from outside of the building. Also one circuit of the fire alarm system is reserved for the fire station so that if sleet or storms should interrupt any of the overhead wiring of the outside box circuits, the fire station facilities, including the automatic fire detection equipment protecting the station will remain operative, powered by the fire alarm system batteries having 60 hours operating capacity.

Winter Operations In New Brunswick

ONE of the problems of obtaining water for rural fires has been the freezing of water holes and other out-of-door water sources in the winter in northern climates. It is possible in most cases to chop through the ice but valuable time is lost.

We asked Provincial Fire Marshal H. M. Armstrong of New Brunswick, Canada, what they do about it in his Province. He sent the accompanying illustrations, including that below, showing a simple method of having a wooden plug placed in the ice.

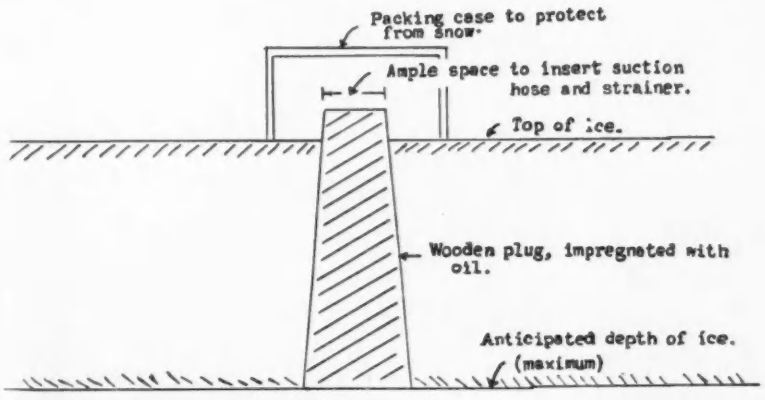




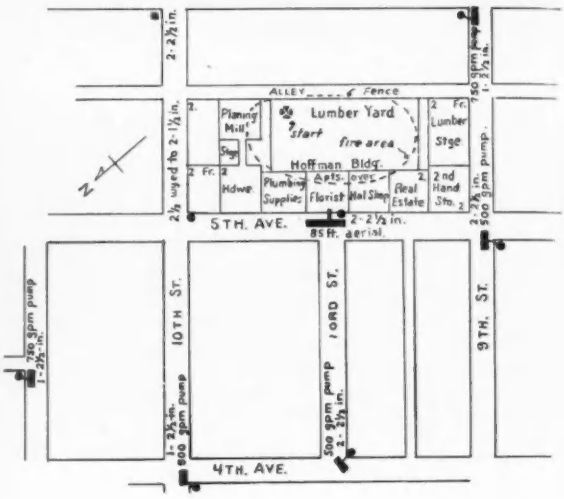
Fire Marshal Armstrong writes: "The method may be crude but it does the trick and saves a lot of time against having to cut a hole through the ice. It is well to have a reserve plug, although some departments attach a rope to a ring in the top of the plug, but I prefer the more simple method. The plug will probably be lost under the ice, but time is the essential thing.

"Also attached is sketch of fire station for small communities. Note that assembly room is recommended. Also provision for static supply of water where there is no other supply handy. The hydrant must be outside of the building so that there will be no danger of carbon monoxide exhaust gas from a pumper operating in the building.

"Sometimes when a garage or small store is anticipated, they build the basement with provision for water storage. By using common sense, several other ingenious and effective storage supplies are used. Every community is a problem in itself."


Packing case to protect from snow.
Ample space to insert suction hose and strainer.
Top of ice.
Wooden plug, impregnated with oil.
Anticipated depth of ice. (maximum)

Procedure: Use of templet to freeze plug into position.
To operate: Remove or smash packing case; Strike top of plug with heavy maul; Force plug under ice with pole; Insert suction hose.
Plug may be constructed of laminated wood.



Pre-Fire Planning Paid Off at Ford City, Pa.

KNOWING the potential hot spots in the town and having made plans what to do about them helped volunteer firemen of Ford City, Pa., nip a conflagration in the bud one evening last summer. Chief Charles Horan's men were not taken by surprise when upon responding to a box alarm across from the Hoffman Block they found flames in the H. E. Arner lumber yard threatening an entire block of buildings which surrounds the lumber storage yard.

The Ford City company responded with two modern 500 gpm American LaFrance pumpers under Assistant Chief Robert White. As this fire had been fought on blackboard and paper many times, Chief White quickly realized the seriousness of the situation and immediately called for help from fire companies within a five mile radius. He promptly ordered his lines in at the ground floor of the Hoffman block which, lacking exposure protection, was being attacked by fire from the rear. At the same time lines were ordered to the rear.

Nine fire companies answered the call for aid with 11 pieces of apparatus. Among the first to respond was the Kittanning 85 ft. aerial which was raised in front of the Hoffman Block. Two 2½-in. lines with 1-in. tips and two 1½-in. lines with ⅝-in. tips were taken over the ladder and operated from the roof on the heart of the lumber yard fire.

Outside companies responding included three companies with five trucks from Kittanning and one each from West Kittanning, Applewold, Worthington, Manor Twp., and Ford Cliff. Assistant Chief White directed placing of the companies from the front, aided by Chief Flory S. Rupert of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company paid fire department. On arrival, Chief Charles Horan took command and directed fire companies working on the lumber yard at the rear.

While there is no pre-arranged mutual aid organization in the area, all companies working at the fire are active members of the County Firemen's Association and work as a unit.

The fire fighting layout is shown on the accompanying diagram. Three 500 gpm and two 750 gpm pumpers were used in addition to six direct hydrant streams. The fire was under control in 90 minutes. The pumpers took 275,000 gallons of water from 8 and 10 inch mains supplied by a 2,000,000 gallon reservoir. The loss was $120,900, of which only $20,900 was damage to buildings surrounding the lumber yard which was fully involved in fire on arrival of the firemen.

THIS fire is typical of many situations where fire departments must be prepared for a major fire fighting operation until structural deficiencies that permit such serious exposure hazards are corrected. The NFPA Standards *Protection of Openings in Walls and Partitions* tells how seriously exposed wall openings can be protected. Why not write for a free copy and discuss at a fire company meeting local situations where application of exposure protection would greatly reduce the fire hazard? Incidentally, in many cases owners of exposed property may not realize that their fire insurance premiums may include deficiency charges for lack of protection against damage from a neighbor's fire.

All photos courtesy Chief Flory S. Rupert, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Fire Dept.

Operating lines from roof as lumber yard fire attacked the unprotected rear of the Hoffman Block.

Taking floodlights up aerial in front of Hoffman block as darkness overtook the firefighters.

Kentucky Fire Training Report

CAPTAIN V. A. Beam, Coordinator of Firemen Training for the Division of Vocational Education, Kentucky Department of Education, reports that 40 fire schools and firemen training programs were conducted during a fiscal year ending October 1949. The State Fire School held at the University of Kentucky, June 6, had 355 men registered. The 10th Regional Fire School at Owensboro had 99 men participating.

Three new regional schools were conducted at Paintsville, April 25 (18 firemen present); Morehead, June 22 (40 firemen present) and Corbin, July 11 (20 firemen present). While attendance at these schools was disappointing, those present showed enthusiasm and have asked that the schools be repeated. Other firemen have expressed a desire to attend. The state and regional fire schools had a total attendance of 523 men.

In addition, 35 local fire schools were held with 578 men present bringing the total fire school attendance to 1100.

Captain Beam has been promoted to the position of Program Director under the Department of Education. It is hoped that budgetary requests for the firemen training service which failed in the last legislature will receive favorable consideration in the next session. Fire chiefs, fire fighters, and fire insurance field men are united in support of this program.

Kentucky Governor Honorary Fire Chief

KENTUCKY'S Governor, Earle C. Clements, is now an Honorary Fire Chief, with a citation and a chief's fire helmet to prove it. Governor Clements centered his campaign on the development and conservation of the great natural resources of the state and has been very active in carrying out this program. State Fire Marshal W. L. Martin expressed appreciation to the Governor on this work and concluded: "We feel that you are keenly aware that fire destroys life, forests and natural beauty and retards commercial progress. We therefore bestow upon you the honor of being the first Governor of Kentucky to wear the title of Honorary Fire Chief."

The citation was artistically executed with a likeness of the Governor wearing a fireman's helmet and with these closing lines: "This honor shall be held for life, even though the Republicans may elect a president and the Dixiecrats secede from the Union."

Kentucky Governor made honorary fire chief. Left to right: State Fire Marshal W. L. Martin; Chief B. J. Nielander, Ft. Thomas, past president, Kentucky Firemen's Association; Governor Earle C. Clements; Chief Cecil Iglehart, Owensboro, president, Kentucky Firemen's Association; Supervisor Lawrence Price, State Fire Marshal Department; Chief Bob White, Frankfort, vice president, Kentucky Firemen's Association.

Pennsylvania Fire School Report

One of the structures in which fires were conducted at the Pennsylvania Fire School. This shows firemen with 1½-in. fog line entering building as truck crew ventilate at window and skylight. The frame structure had both underfloor and attic spaces as well as open partitions to simulate actual conditions of fire spread. Some hot, smoky fires were staged.

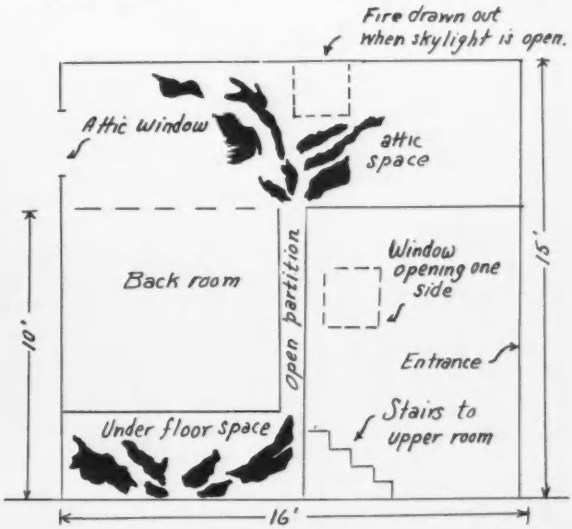
EDGAR A. SPOTZ, Adviser, Fire Service Training of the Pennsylvania Public Service Institute has reported on the state fire training program for the fiscal year ending May 31. A total of 5,037 men were registered and 4,015 graduated from the 87 schools and fire training programs.

The 10th Annual Fire School held at Lewistown had 591 persons registered, of whom, 340 were full time students who received certificates. Final figures for the 11th Annual Fire School held last August are not available at this time.

A total of 78 local training classes had 2524 men registered of whom 2,024 graduated. Of these, 1,728 graduates attended 66 classes on Fundamentals of Fire Fighting and 296 men graduated from 12 classes on Advanced Fire Fighting Techniques.

Regional and county fire schools were held as follows:

	Registrations	*Graduates*
Allegheny County Fire School	778	708
Beaver County Fire School	250	200
Berks County Firemen's Association Training Forum	119	107
Chester County Fire School	148	116
Lancaster County Training School	130	106
Lebanon County Fire School	133	117
Somerset-Bedford County Firemen's Training School	158	122
Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Training Institute	206	175



Sketch of approximate layout for fire training building similar to the one shown above.

The High Spots in TVA Fire Protection

By
Charles A. Key

TVA Public Safety Service
Digested from address given at the 1949 Virginia State Fire School at Roanoke.

RESPONSIBILITY for fire protection of Tennessee Valley Authority properties is vested in the uniformed TVA Public Safety Service. These properties, lying in the seven states of the Tennessee Valley, include power plants, construction projects, dams, chemical plants, villages, and office buildings. While the many-faceted fire protection program is generally orthodox in nature and application, some TVA practices which have proven unusually effective may be of interest to other fire organizations.

TVA's policy of decentralized administration assures opportunity for program development and diversification to fit local problems and requirements. Chief Public Safety Service officers have wide latitude for independent judgment and action, and largely plan the fire program. They answer in straight line channeling to branch managers and the managers to the Director, Division of Reservoir Properties.

Fire Prevention. An intense prevention program is carried on throughout the year. All properties are inspected at set intervals; spot inspections are made at irregular intervals. Fire safety is stressed on the job, in the schools, and in the community. Children in TVA communities are organized into Junior Brigades. On special occasions they are allowed to operate sirens, boosters, and portable equipment. They are shown movies, and drilled in the fundamentals of fire safety.

Fire inspectors are "fire prevention salesmen." They are taught public speaking, and will talk, at the drop of a hat, on the subject of fire protection. Fire prevention teams are organized in the numerous TVA office buildings. Movies, bulletins, posters, and demonstrations are used extensively in an effort to keep fire safety at least in "the subconscious" of all employees throughout the year.

Fire Suppression. Many types of fires are encountered, including chemicals, flammable liquids, electrical and marine. Fires occur in form and coffer dams many feet below water level, and in towers hundreds of feet in the air. The ingenuity of the fire fighters is often taxed in reaching the blazes.

New techniques and equipment are tried out and adopted wherever applicable. Water fog was in use before the war. After the war, with experience of the armed services as a guiding influence, its use became widespread. The 1½-in. leader line with high and low velocity fog is the first line of attack on ninety percent of all fires. In isolated sections, and for fires away from water sources, relays of tank trucks filled with "wet water" are used in conjunction with pumpers. Where no standard tankers are available, they are improvised. (See illustration.)

Recently adopted are carbon-dioxide, pressurized vaporizing liquid (carbon-tetrachloride base), and dry chemical extinguishers to augment the old standbys of soda-acid, and carbon-dioxide fixed installations. Garden type hose and nozzle installations around sources of potential class A fires have proven extremely effective.

Training. Since the war, practice on live fires has been integrated with lectures, drills, and simulated attacks on poten-

Continued on page 28

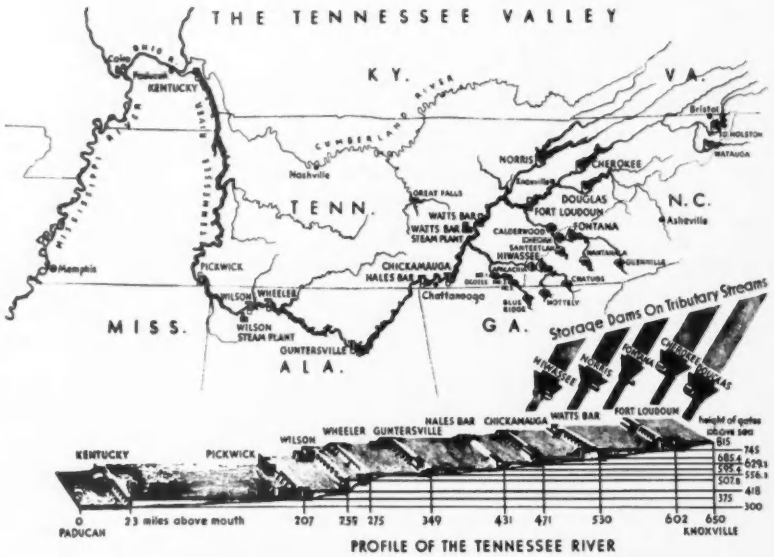
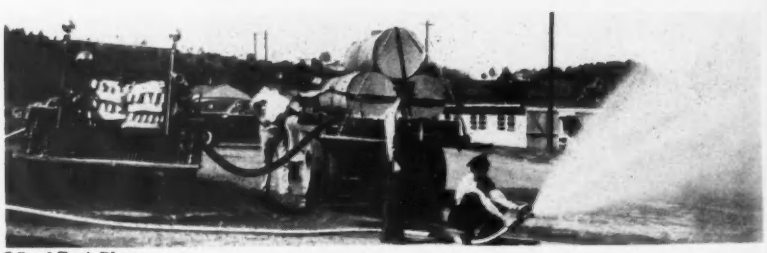


Diagram showing arrangement of major dams in the Tennessee River and tributary streams. These are some of the 28 dams under the supervision of TVA.

TVA fire fighters drill at Wilson Dam, Ala., using fog applicator on 1½-in. hose from 750 gpm pumper carrying 1800 ft. of 2½-in., 250 ft. of 1½-in, and 20 ft., 35 ft., and 50 ft. ladders.



Official T v A Photos

Hookup between pumper and improvised tank truck at South Holston Dam near Bristol, Va.-Tenn. The TVA Public Safety Service makes extensive use of tank trucks to keep pumpers supplied. Two 4-in. sleeves connect the tanks. This 1200 gallon tank truck supplies 1½-in. fog stream for 40 continuous minutes of operation.

Fires in the News

Wide World

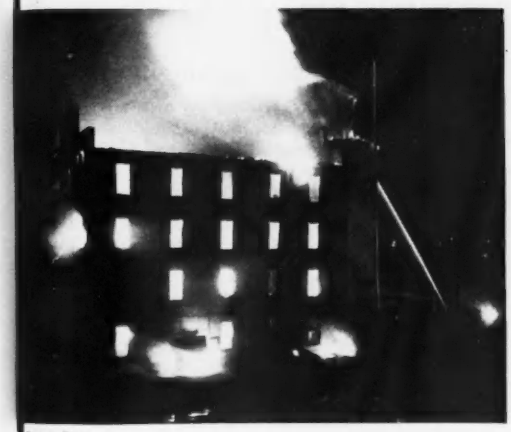
←Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 26
A fireman was electrocuted at this $220,000 blaze in a transfer warehouse when he touched a fire truck energized by a fallen power line.

Pottsville Republican

Five Points, Pa. Oct. 9 →
A watchman coming on duty discovered this $150,000 fire in a coal breaker. Volunteer firemen from nearby towns saved six exposed plant buildings.

News Gazette

Champaign, Ill. Oct. 2 →
Only one hydrant on a small dead-end main was available when firemen answered delayed alarm from this huge corn seed plant of undivided combustible construction. Loss: $400,000.



Denver Post

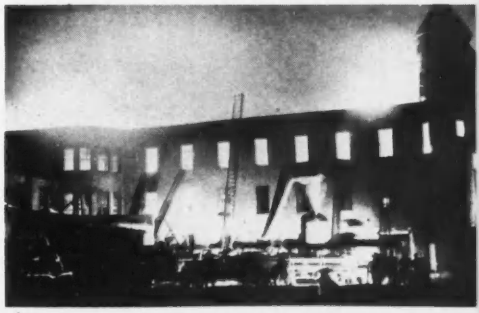
←Denver, Colo. Sept. 22
A flour mill employee attacked a small grain fire with a vaporizing liquid extinguisher, scattering fire, causing a dust explosion. Fire spread to adjoining elevator. There was delay in calling the fire department. Loss: $500,000.

Acme

near Wausaw, Wis. Sept. 10→
The nearest hydrant was 1,850 ft. away. Two small boys burned to death. A gasoline stove exploded while they were temporarily alone while their mother went next door.

Wide World

←St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 20
Watchman discovered this 5 alarm fire in locker room of this unsprinklered 4-story brick wall, wood joisted, sewer pipe factory. Firemen saved seriously exposed buildings. Loss: $325,000.



Acme

Boston, Mass. Oct. 5 →
Fire, possibly incendiary, destroyed administration and shop building at Deer Island jail while reservoir was empty for cleaning. Ladders and high pressure trucks shown awaiting arrival of fireboats which supplied streams to land companies. Loss: $100,000.

Acme

←Boston, Mass. Sept. 30
This 4-alarm fire in an old 7-story business block broke out a few minutes after work ceased for the day. The blaze was in the next block from the NFPA Executive Office.

N. Y. Daily Mirror-International

New York, N. Y. Oct. 15 →
Two New York Fire Insurance Patrol members (salvage corps) were killed in the collapse of this 5-story building during a fire. Chief Peter Loftus shown directing rescue attempts.

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Speed of extinguishment
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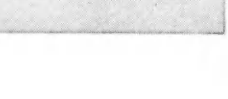
Start saving today with UNOX Penetrant — it's sound economy.

See our 16 mm. sound-color film, "Fire-Fighting with Wetter Water," loaned free by our dealers.



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"If the builders had followed the NFPA *Building Exits Code* those workers would not have had to join the 'Caterpillar Club.'"

Tenth Edition Building Exits Code

THE NFPA has published a new Tenth Edition of the Building Exits Code containing revisions recommended by the NFPA Committee on Safety to Life and adopted at the 1949 Annual Meeting. The new Code represents the accumulated experience of 36 years of preparation of codes and reports by the Committee on Safety to Life. There are a number of extensive and important changes embodied in the Tenth Edition. These include a new section on Hospitals and Sanitariums. Jails and Penal Institutions have been eliminated from the section on hospitals at the suggestion of the American Hospital Association.

There is a new section on Moving Stairways (formerly Escalators) suggesting several additional means of protecting these moving open stairways. These means include shutters with automatic detection of fire or smoke, water spray nozzles for buildings protected by automatic sprinkler systems having central station supervisory service, and a sprinkler vent method consisting of a combination of automatic exhaust system and an automatic water curtain.

The new Code recommends that the color of exit lights be changed from green to red on recommendation of the NFPA Fire Marshal's Section including representatives of numerous city fire prevention bureaus. The former provision for green exit lights dates back many years and was based on recommendations of the National Safety Council upon the theory that green is the color of safety and red the color of danger. While many of the recommendations of the Building Exits Code have been incorporated into law, the green color for exit lights was not generally accepted, and therefore the committee recommends return to the traditional red although permitting green where required by local law. It is considered that red light rays should penetrate smoke better than green.

The Code has sections upon the following subjects: Stairways, Outside Stairs (fire escapes), Horizontal Exits, Doors, Aisles and Corridors, Elevators, Moving Stairways, Slide Escapes, Alarm Systems, Fire Exit Drills, and Lighting and Signs. In addition, there are separate sections and chapters covering Schools, Department Stores, Factories, Hospitals and Sanitariums, Places of Public Assembly, Hotels, Office Buildings, Apartment Houses, and Jails and Penal Institutions.

Perhaps not the least important to persons using the Code is the fact that the new edition is presented in a more convenient pocket size, 7¼ x 4¾ inches, consists of 127 pages of printed matter. Copies are available at a cost of $1 each. The NFPA code number is 101.

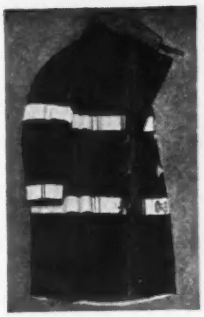
Conference on Nuclear Technology

SEVERAL scheduled items of a conference on Nuclear Technology, to be held at New York University, will be of interest to fire protection people. The conference is being held in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission and will be conducted January 10, 11 and 12. Mr. Edward Kehoe, who is in charge of Safety and Fire Protection for the New York Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, will discuss Atomic Energy and Public Services at a panel session on the afternoon of January 12. Waste and Water Pollution Problems will be discussed by Dr. Abel Wolman of Johns Hopkins University, at the morning session of the same day. One of the purposes of the conference is to meet the needs of industrial firms, as well as technicians, who want to know more about problems involving peacetime applications of atomic energy. In connection with this one paper scheduled for the afternoon of January 10, it is to discuss Production, Preparation, and Shipment of Radioactive Materials. This subject will be presented by Dr. Warren S. Winsche of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Persons interested in the conference should get in touch with the New York University at Washington Square, New York 3, N. Y.

Nassau County Training

SIXTY-THREE of the sixty-eight fire departments in Nassau County, N. Y., participated in the firemen's school of instruction during the past fiscal year according to Herbert J. Genelay, supervising instructor. The total of 2,715 firemen attended classes which included 10 indoor and 3 outdoor instruction periods per department with an aggregate of thirty hours of instruction per firemen.

There are three instructors serving the county fire departments. A written examination is held at the completion of the indoor work.



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In our vast selection of crude rubber materials you will find a type of fabric suitable for your climate and needs. The softness and flexibility in the high-grade materials used are your assurance of long time service and comfort. Many Fire Chiefs are now including Midwestern clothing in their regular yearly budget and by placing your order early you can be assured of this adequate protection when needed.

For complete information have your Midwestern dealer show you our new garments now manufactured from crude rubber compounds. A letter to the factory will also bring you material samples for your inspection.

We now have available: White, Ivory and Brown crude rubber coats for Chiefs, Assistants and other officers; also all sizes short and ¾ length felt lined Firemen's boots for immediate shipment.

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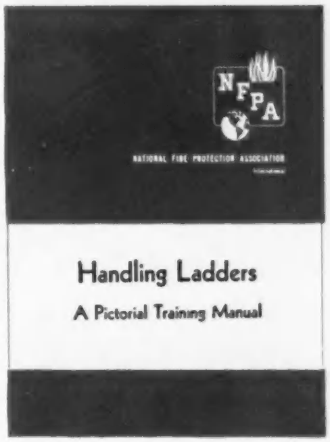
"Handling Ladders" First Manual of Joint Committee on Evolutions



Published by the National Fire Protection Association

★

Approved by:

NFPA Committee on Firemen's Training

International Association of Fire Chiefs

Fire Department Instructors Conference

The Joint Committee on Evolutions first manual, "Handling Ladders" contains some 231 large photographs in its 120 pages. It is available from the NFPA executive office, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass., for $1.50 per single copy or $1.00 per copy in quantities of 10 or more.

"WE USE Scott Air-Pak because:

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RESULT: an outstanding safety record"

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Erie County Volunteer Fire Training School

By Montie Lewis
Executive Secretary

THE Erie County Volunteer Fire Training School originated in the Town Fire Council of Hamburg, New York. This Council is an organization in which all nine volunteer fire companies in the town are members. It was felt that many volunteer fire companies are too socially inclined and not enough firemanically minded. A resolution was passed that any new member taken into any of the nine companies should serve a one-year probationary period during which he must attend a recognized fire school.

With no fire schools within a reasonable driving distance, we organized a school of our own. Men with previous fire training were chosen and again sent to fire schools and were then given the job of organizing the township fire school.

The writing of a fire school manual was the first job. This they did so well that it is still the basic course. The manual was approved and the first school started as an experiment. It turned out very well, graduating 35 men in the Fall of 1947.

In the spring of 1948 another school was run and 87 township firemen were graduated. At this time Erie County had no fire school and there appeared no immediate prospect of having one. The Erie County Association of Volunteer Firemen had for years desired to have a fire school but the project had fallen by the wayside. The Hamburg fire school was attracting attention in the county through good publicity and a few inquiries were coming in as to whether outsiders could attend.

At a meeting of the Erie County Association, Frank Lorenz, past-president of the Southwestern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, was approached on taking the chairmanship of the Fire Committee for Erie County. He accepted providing that he could select a committee that could develop an effec-

A daytime drill session with small extension ladder. Also showing various fire tools employed for instructional purposes.

Drill session on a stormy evening. Much of the training work is done at night to simulate actual fire ground conditions. Note simple drill tower of telephone poles. Two lines are being operated as goosenecks for roof fire work. Ladder in center gives instructor opportunity to coach men operating lines. Also note electric lights provided for illumination of the tower.

tive fire school. The fire school committee in addition to Chairman Lorenz, includes: Vice Chairman Karl C. Wagner, Hamburg; Instruction Coordinator Sam J. Beckman, Lake View; Counsellor Floyd H. Hurst, Angola; Chief of Instruction William R. Doll, Hamburg; Assistant Chiefs of Instruction Fred Landahl, Angola; and William C. Harmon, Buffalo; Executive Secretary Montie Lewis, Hamburg.

The Erie County Board of Supervisors had included in their budget some years back, funds in the amount of $2,500 for the operation of a fire school. This money was never touched as no fire school had been developed. With these funds the Erie County Volunteer Fire Training School was organized. Letters were sent asking for men to take instructor training. The first school developed 36 additional instructors. Funds were used to purchase needed equipment and for teaching costs.

In the Fall of 1948 schools set up in five points throughout the county graduated 345 men from 30 volunteer fire companies. In the spring of this year 320 men from 40 companies were graduated. The men must attend all classes or they are not graduated.

The school runs one night a week for six weeks with three 40-minute periods of instruction each night. The instruction is all practical work with little blackboard instruction. The course consists of:

1. Tools and equipment. Types of extinguishers and their uses.
2. Knots and rope work.
3. Work with dry hose lines.

Continued on page 24

"OKAY! All we need are some

INDIAN FIRE PUMPS"

That's the call you hear so often at all kinds of fires—on roofs, in partitions, in homes and buildings and grass and rubbish fires. It means the job can be handled in a few minutes with a few men and a few **INDIANS.** Clear water alone will do the work or you may use "water wetting" penetrant agents which do not harm the inside of the tanks.

Ask a fireman or forester who has used the **INDIAN** and see how much he values it. Order NOW and be prepared for the fire season. Send for catalog telling all about **INDIAN FIRE PUMPS.**

INDIAN FIRE PUMPS are available with Armco zinc grip steel tanks which are coated inside with asphaltic base paint or solid brass or chrome plated tanks.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

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FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ARE YOUR BEST PROTECTION

...and most economical, too! Tests conducted by impartial, nationally recognized approval laboratories have proved the superiority of Ansul Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers on Flammable Liquid Fires.

In addition, Ansul Fire Extinguishers provide greater safety for the operator. The stream of Ansul Dry Chemical forms a protective screen safeguarding him against radiant heat.

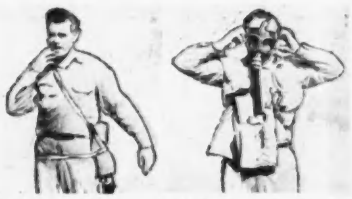
More and more industrial plants, transportation companies, oil companies, etc. are switching to Ansul Extinguishers as their first line of fire defense. There is a reason.

Get the facts. Send for your copy of File No. 405. You'll also receive our latest literature together with comparative rating charts for the various types of fire extinguishers.

- Safe for use on electrical fires, too! Even high voltages are not conducted by dry chemical stream.
- Can be recharged at scene of fire furnishing continuing protection.
- Annual recharging is not necessary. Low maintenance costs.
- Longer range stream of dry chemical is effective in winds and drafts.
- Ansul Dry Chemical is non-abrasive, non-corrosive, non-toxic.
- Listed and Approved by Underwriters Laboratories and Factory Mutual Laboratories.

ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY
FIRE EXTINGUISHER DIVISION, MARINETTE, WISCONSIN
DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Another Gas Mask Carrier



Fireman R. N. Hancock of the Roanoke Fire Department shown demonstrating the gas mask carrier used by that department. At left: the mask carrier slung in under arm position; at right, the carrier brought forward and the face piece adjusted.

THE District of Columbia Fire Department is not the only one that has developed a gas mask carrier that permits each fireman to have his mask with him instead of having to get it out of a box on the apparatus (see FIREMEN for November 1949, page 8). The Fire Department of Roanoke, Virginia, under Chief W. R. Mullins, has developed a carrier for the MSA "All Service" canister filter type gas mask.

This mask carrier is used by members of the ladder or truck companies at all working fires. When the truck companies are not needed they are turned back by radio, but if the truckmen are going to work they slip on the canvas mask container which is supported in an under arm position by a shoulder strap and strap around the waist.

When the mask is needed, it is adjusted in front of the wearer by snapping one buckle and the face piece is pulled out of its pocket and put on. The Roanoke firemen have found 1½-in. fog nozzles operated by men with gas masks to be an ideal combination. This mask carrier was originally developed by members of No. 3 Engine and No. 2 Truck companies, including Captains Metz and Woodford and Firemen R. J. Bentley, Fred Houston and R. N. Hancock.

Nebraska Rural Fire Protection Law

THE last session of the Nebraska State Legislature adopted a comprehensive law regarding the organization and operation of rural fire protection districts. The purpose of the law is to encourage property owners in rural areas to organize and equip fire fighting bodies to provide "the same type of protection of their lives and property against loss or destruction by fire as is available to residents of incorporated cities and villages." The law went into effect immediately as an emergency measure upon signature by Governor Val Peterson.

It is provided that 60 percent of the rural property owners in an area equivalent to one township or more, may petition the county clerk to call a meeting regarding the organization of a rural

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fire district. The county clerk sets time and place for a hearing by the county board. This is followed by a public meeting at which the majority vote of those present decide whether a fire district shall be organized and permanent officers are elected for two year terms.

Fire districts are financed by county taxes up to the rate of one mill on the tax rate. They cannot assume indebtedness in excess of $10,000 or for more than ten years income in advance. They can arrange for mutual aid, contract with adjacent cities and fire departments for protection, or annex additional territories upon petition of 60 percent of the property owners.

The law is printed as a 12-page pamphlet available from State Fire Marshal E. C. Iverson, Capitol Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

New NFPA Standard Safeguards Hospital Operating Rooms

A NEW edition of NFPA Standard No. 56, "Recommended Safe Practice for Hospital Operating Rooms" has been published to supersede the edition of 1948.

Prepared by the Committee on Hospital Operating Rooms under the chairmanship of George H. Buck, Director of University of Maryland Hospital, with the assistance of Roy Hudenburg, American Hospital Association, and approved by the NFPA Committee on Gases, the revised text harmonizes the divergent opinions previously registered on this important subject and should be widely accepted as a guide to safe practices.

The present text contains a number of changes from the original draft presented to the 1949 Annual Meeting (see Advance Reports and Proceedings 1949).

Copies are available from the NFPA Office at 25c each. Each fire department should make certain that local hospitals are aware of this standard designed to safeguard hospital operating rooms against explosion of anesthetic gases during an operation.

Ohio Fire Safety Committee Has New Chairman

FOR the past two years Mr. Joseph B. Hall, of Cincinnati, President of the Kroger Company, has been general chairman of the Ohio Fire Safety Committee. Following completion of the 1949 Fire Prevention Week program in Ohio, he has been succeeded by Mr. Wallace T. Holliday of Cleveland, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

The Ohio Fire Safety Committee works closely in cooperation with the Ohio Division of State Fire Marshal and a very active statewide program has reduced fire losses in the state in the past two years.

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(in a business you know)

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You can earn "extra" income easily, *in a business you already know*, by selling Randolph CO_2 Extinguishers to factories, homes, garages and hundreds of other prospects. Read our ad on page 28 and then write for the plan that's earning big money for firemen and fire officials all over the country. WRITE TODAY!

SEE PAGE 28

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Clears *your* side of the way, too, as well as warns those approaching.
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In a class by itself. Combination flashing, oscillating WIG-WAG Redhead. Beam range 1000 feet ahead, visible for miles. Safer, faster, quieter runs. 6" and 8" diameter sizes.
"Master-Light-Makers for 34 Years"
CARPENTER MFG. CO.
168 MASTER-LIGHT BLDG.
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DRY CHEMICAL TYPE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

EXCLUSIVE DESIGN

assures you of fast, positive fire protection

SELF-CONTAINED UNIT . . . rugged construction . . . no extra gadgets protruding or complicated operating parts . . . one of the most efficient, foolproof, easy-to-use fire extinguishers known . . . two convenient sizes, 20 pound capacity and 30 pound capacity.

C-O-TWO DRY CHEMICAL STAYS FREE FLOWING . . . no syphon tubes or valves within the cylinder to become clogged or inoperative . . . discharge hose and squeeze type discharge nozzle remain empty until the fire extinguisher is actuated. Inverting the fire extinguisher before using provides mechanical breakage by changing the position of the dry chemical in the cylinder. Bumping to actuate the fire extinguisher provides additional mechanical breakage as well as continuous carbon dioxide gas pressured agitation or fluffing of the dry chemical. These combined features plus a skillfully blended free flowing extinguishing agent assure you of a faster, more effective and complete discharge.

APPROVED . . . Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. rating is B-1, C-1. C-O-TWO Dry Chemical is non-conducting, non-corrosive, non-abrasive, non-freezing and non-toxic . . . highly effective on flammable liquid and electrical fires.

RECHARGEABLE ON-THE-SCENE . . . no special tools needed . . . one piece removable top assembly leaves large unobstructed opening in the top of cylinder for refilling. C-O-TWO Dry Chemical for recharging is available in handy pre-measured moisture proof containers.

Write today for complete free information on this new, quick-acting fire extinguisher . . . no obligation.

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Sales and Service in the Principal Cities of United States and Canada
AFFILIATED WITH PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Water at Rural Fires in Iowa

By Chief O. R. Thran, Readlyn, Iowa
from The Iowa State College Fire Service Information Bulletin

SINCE attending the fire school at Ames this spring, and hearing the discussion on rural fire problems, our department would like to pass on our method of water distribution at farm fires.

Readlyn is a small town with a population of about 450 persons, and until 1946 all we had to offer our rural community was a small chemical truck with two 30 gallon tanks.

Since at least 75 percent of our calls are farm fires, we naturally concentrate on this problem. As fire is one of the farmer's biggest fears, the farmers of our community were in favor of having rural fire protection. It was our belief, that since it was the farmers' headache too, we should let them help in raising funds for the purchase of a fire truck.

At a mass meeting of firemen and farmers we paired off 16 firemen and 16 farmers to work 16 districts in soliciting funds. In one week's time our goal was reached. Our rural truck is a Ford with a 2-speed axle having a 500-gallon midship pump. We have 1 booster reel with 200 ft. of 1-inch hose. We carry the usual hand extinguishers, gas masks, ladders and 4 salvage covers. Our booster tank holds 300 gallons of water. Since our water supply is hauled to the fire in Shuttle tanks we have no need to carry more than 300 feet of 2½-inch hose.

The No. 1 problem at a farm fire is having plenty of water, so we hit on the idea of organizing a number of pick-up trucks to carry water to rural fires. We purchased 4 tanks 2 x 2 x 6 ft. and having a capacity of about 180 gallons each. We also have 2 more tanks 2 x 3 x 8 ft. with a capacity of about 360 gallons each. These tanks are all enclosed and equipped with specal inside valves and man-hole covers.

On top of our hose bed we carry an empty 2 x 3 x 8 stock tank. On arriving at a fire, we immediately place the empty stock tank at right angles to our intake on the pump. Usually long before our booster tank is empty we can start drawing from the stock tank. With this system in 3 years of use we have never failed to have water within five minutes after spotting our truck.

After spotting our truck we always hook up our hose lines from the opposite side of which we are drawing our water. This gives the pick-ups plenty of room to unload into both sides of the stock tank. For best results we allow only 1 shuttle tank on each truck. This makes for faster trips with greater safety in driving and having the pick-ups spread out more evenly.

In the event some of the older model pick-ups show up, their rear springs are usually weak causing the rear of the truck to hang lower than the top of the stock tank. In case this happens we have short pieces of 2-in. hose which we couple on the shuttle tank valve.

All telephone numbers of the pick-up owners are listed at the exchange, the list being made up so the top names are those with trucks nearest to the fire station. The shuttle tanks are kept at the fire station. We have a two-inch hose just inside the door, where the rural truck drives out, and which is long enough to reach over the curb to fill the shuttle tanks. The hose is always attached and is suspended under the ceiling by means of a pulley.

Our department feels that it has the answer to one of the biggest problems and that is water at farm fires.

•

New Vice President for The Gamewell Company

PRESIDENT and General Manager F. B. Philbrick has announced that Mr. Edward J. McCarthy has been elected a Vice President of The Gamewell Company. He will continue in his present duties of General Sales Manager. Mr. McCarthy graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of B.S. in electrical engineering in 1920 and immediately thereafter entered the employ of The Gamewell Company. He was a sales engineer in the Middle West until 1931 when he was transferred to New England where in 1934 he was made District Sales Manager and appointed General Sales Manager in 1936.

•

Ladder Demonstration at Wallum Lake

Ladder Company 2, Smithfield Fire District, Georgiaville, R. I., demonstrates 6 man raise and climbing of 3 section metal pole ladder at Tri-State Firemen's meet at Wallum Lake, Mass., September 25.

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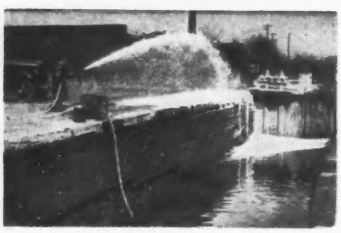
● Solid Stream ● Fog ● Foam

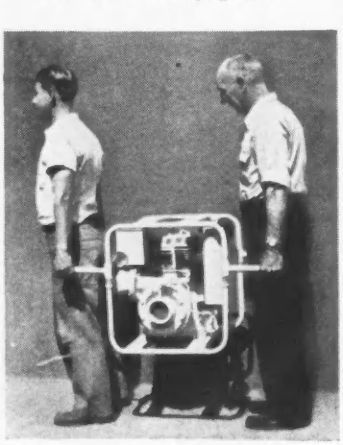
With a ready-for-use Hale FZZ you can fight fires not only with solid stream and/or fog, but also with foam — an extremely valuable weapon against gasoline tank truck fires. (*Foam proportioner is built in, if specified.)

The easily portable FZZ can be mounted in any apparatus, making it possible to fight fires while apparatus is in motion, using booster tank for source of water. CAPACITY 60 G.P.M. at 90 lbs. pressure; 150 G.P.M. at 30 lbs. pressure; ample reserve capacity.

Above—FZZ pumping solid stream and fog.



Above—FZZ Pumping Foam.



Above—FZZ (in carrying frame) is easily carried by two men. Also available mounted on rubber-cushioned steel channels or on truck-type wheels.

Write today for NEW FOLDER on Hale type FZZ to:

HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

Fire Pumps in All Standard Capacities

New Yuletide Poster Prepared by NFPA

DUE to heavy demand, the NFPA has prepared the Christmas poster illustrated above, in three appropriate colors. It was felt that many fire departments would like to display a poster during the holiday season, and it has been suggested by some who have seen it, that it could be used by fire departments as a Christmas card. Department stores and industrials can display it as a Yuletide testimonial to the fire service.

No one has to remind a fireman that Christmas is a "red letter" day for fire. This poster can do a two-fold job: to warn the public to be careful with fire during the holidays, and that by doing so, a public relations job would be accomplished to remind the public, while they are making merry, that the firemen were on duty in the station — ready to protect them from the usual epidemic of fires that break out during Christmastime.

Copies of this poster, in three colors, are available from the NFPA, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass., at $2.50 per hundred and $17.50 per thousand.

●

Fires and Fire Losses Classified, 1948

REPRINTED from the October 1949 QUARTERLY, this twelve-page pamphlet gives estimates on the number of fires and damage caused by fires in the United States during the fiscal year of 1948. This pamphlet also includes the number of fires, and fire losses by cause and type of occupancy.

Data in compiling this pamphlet was taken from reports submitted to the NFPA office by fire marshals of the various states.

Copies are available from the National Fire Protection Association, at 25c per copy.

Erie County Volunteer Fire Training School

Continued from page 19

4. Ladder work.
5. Work with charged hose lines on ladders, etc.
6. Forcible entry, ventilation, and rescue.

The county schools, exclusive of the Hamburg Town Fire School, have graduated 665 men, and including the Hamburg schools, 823 men have graduated. This does not include the four schools in operation this Fall, which should bring the total well above 1000 volunteer firemen.

We are working on new plans to take the schools to companies in the outlying areas of our county which covers more than 1000 square miles and a quarter of a million population outside of the city of Buffalo which is also part of the county. There are 144 volunteer fire companies in Erie County. If each company had a turnover of five men per year (a conservative estimate), 720 men per year would have to go through a basic fire school. We are still trying to get all fire companies in the county to adopt a requirement that all new men must attend the fire school, at least for basic training.

We are planning in the near future to have officer training schools to encourage men to qualify as line officers of their respective companies.

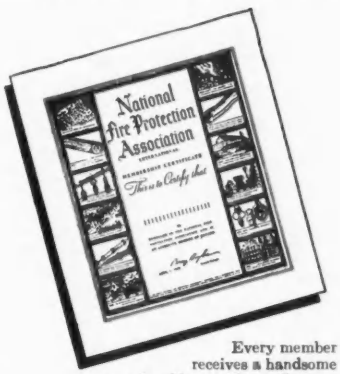
●

Drill Tower, Richwoods, Ill.

The Richwoods Twp., Illinois, Volunteer Fire Department shown raising a 3-section extension ladder at their 30 ft. drill tower during a weekly drill. The tower is adjacent to the fire station housing a Type 45 Mack 500 gpm pumper. The department plans to purchase a station wagon to provide transportation for men and also to carry a portable pump and generator. Chief Ed. Schurtz reports that there are 36 men including chief, 2 assistant chiefs, 1 captain, 12 engineers, 17 firemen, and 3 fire-police. The department was instrumental in organizing the Peoria County Firemen's Association, including 15 departments participating in mutual aid planning.

Volunteer Fire Company Section

Membership in the NFPA Volunteer Fire Company Section costs $12.50 per year. This includes 10 subscriptions to FIREMEN. Additional fire fighters may be enrolled to receive FIREMEN at $1.25 each. Other NFPA members will be sent FIREMEN on request.



Every member receives a handsome membership certificate illustrating the history of fire protection.

THE Volunteer Fire Company Section has progressed rapidly in the past ten years. The number of fire companies enrolled has increased some 95 per cent, and the number of men receiving FIREMEN in these companies has increased 40 per cent.

At the present time there are 1344 companies in the Section with 21,218 men.

New members of the Section are:

Alexis Fire Prot. Dist., Alexis, Ill.
Applegate Fire Dept., Applegate, Mich.
Bement Fire Prot. Dist., Bement, Ill.
Boyce Fire Dept., Boyce, La.
Charlton Twp. Vol. Fire Dept., Johannesburg, Mich.
Fontana Fire Dist., Fontana, Calif.
Forestville Fire Dept., Upper Marlboro, Md.
Montville Fire Co., No. 1, Inc., Montville, Conn.
Norwalk Vol. Fire Co., Norwalk, Wis.
Pioneer Fire Co. No. 1, Jenkinstown, Pa.
Quivira Vol. Fire Dept., Lake Quivira, Kansas City Kan.
Richville Vol. Fire Dept., Perry Twp. Fire Co. No. 2, Navarre, Ohio
Rockdale Fire Dept., Rockdale, Texas
Roebling Vol. Fire Co., No. 3, Roebling, N. J.
Savannah Beach Vol. Fire Dept., Savannah Beach Ga.
Springfield Twp. Vol. Fire Dept., Ontario, Ohio
Syosset Fire Dist., Syosset, L. I., N. Y.
U. S. Custodian Hospital Fund, Fort Frances E. Warren, Wy.
Springfield Twp. Vol. Fire Dept., Ontario, Ohio
Syosset Fire Dist., Syosset, L. I., N. Y.
U. S. Custodian Hospital Fund, Fort Frances E. Warren, Wy.
Vestal Fire Dept., Vestal, N. Y.
White Castle Vol. Fire Dept., White Castle, La.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY SECTION MEMBERSHIP

($12.50 annual dues) Eligible:

(1) all bona fide volunteer fire organizations in any community.

(2) all fire departments and companies in communities of less than 25,000 population.

(3) all industrial fire brigades.

Member companies receive ten copies of FIREMEN magazine each month, mailed to the homes of individual firemen. Beyond the ten, additional copies of FIREMEN cost $1.25 per year

Volunteer Fire Company Section members receive at their headquarters, one copy of all publications sent to NFPA individual associate members.

INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

($12.50 annual dues) Eligible:

Individual fire departments, officers, firemen, and others interested in fire safety. NFPA associate members in the fire service receive: one copy of FIREMEN magazine monthly, the NFPA Quarterly, the monthly Fire News, technical standards, popular bulletins and posters.

All associate members have one vote in Association affairs.

Bement Fire Prevention District

The Bement Fire Protection District of Bement, Illinois, (member NFPA), organized in 1946, covers a 90 square mile rural district near Decatur, with a population of 6000. Chief Roy Allen and Assistant Chief James E. Crim are full paid fire fighters, assisted by 22 men divided into active and reserve units plus a company in a small town protected by the District apparatus. Their equipment includes a 500 gpm pumper with water tank and two reels with fog nozzles on an International chassis and a 250 gpm pumper on a Ford chassis. Call firemen are paid $5 per meeting and per fire attended. Members have attended the Illinois Fire College, and the Decatur Fire Department drill school as well as their own training program.

"Churches are Burning"

Attractive and well illustrated, this two color 40-page pamphlet contains an analysis of 300 church fires. It has been prepared by the NFPA to guide church officials and others charged with the duty of protecting churches from fire.

Copies are available at $1.00 each.

"Protecting Our Heritage"

This attractive 30-page pamphlet stresses the use of automatic protection and fire detection systems for libraries, museums and historic buildings. It is written for people interested in safeguarding valuable manuscripts, books, and irreplacable art objects. Price 50c.

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. . . avoid winter paralysis. Winter's sleet and snow will soon be driving people indoors behind insulated walls and sealed storm windows. Your alarm siren must not only penetrate these obstacles but also compete with favorite radio programs.

Now more than ever your community requires a loud dependable alarm as the nerve center of your protection system. Be sure your signal is adequate for the winter season.

Now is the time to replace the old, worn-out signal with a new all-powerful, dependable Federal Siren, precision-built in weather-proof housing and durably constructed for extra long life. Federal Vertical Sirens are built with motors especially designed for alarm service. They are exceptional in pick-up, tone power and general performance. Don't risk lives with an inadequate alarm when a moderate expenditure will replace it with a dependable world-renowned Federal Vertical Siren alarm system. A variety of standard models is available. Write for literature.

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- Dries fire clothing, too

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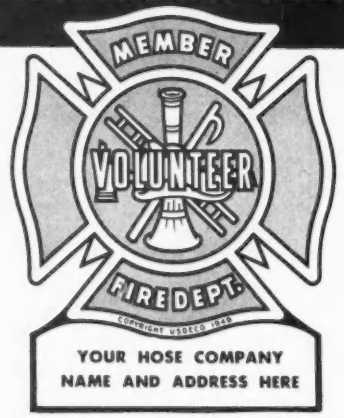

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Kentucky Holds Simultaneous State-wide School Fire Drill

THE "largest single school fire drill ever held" was a main feature of Kentucky's observance of 1949 Fire Prevention Week. All of the State's 601,000 pupils and teachers participated in the program sponsored by State Fire Marshal W. L. Martin in cooperation with school officials, fire department, and insurance groups.

Twelve radio stations carried separate fire safety programs on Monday morning, October 10. Each sounded the alarm for the drill at precisely 9:07½ C.S.T. according to James P. Sullivan, Secretary, Kentucky Fire Safety Commission. Through receiving sets in their classrooms, provided for the occasion, principals in 5,665 public and parochial schools heard the radio signal and operated their school fire alarms.

Due to inaccessibility of electric current, battery and portable sets were furnished to a number of the smaller schools.

Powerful WHAS, Louisville, a 50,000 watt station, gave a dramatic story of tragic school fires entitled "A Chance to Live," emphasizing the importance of fire drill training.

NFPA Standards for Fur Storage Vaults

THERE are few types of property where a larger loss may be encountered in such a small area as has occurred in fires involving fur storage vaults. It is not unusual to have values far exceeding $1,000,000 in a single fur storage vault. Fire departments should be concerned with the proper protection of any fur storage in their territory. The NFPA Committee on General Storage, through its Subcommittee on Fur Vaults, has prepared revised standards which were adopted at the 1949 Annual Meeting and have been published as pamphlet No. 81.

The new standards contain information in sections on Construction of Fur Vaults and Fur Storage Buildings, Operation of Vaults, Hazards, and Suggestions for Fire Protection including automatic protection and fire detection equipment. There is also a suggested plan for arrangement of fur storage vaults.

Copies of this standard, printed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, are available from the NFPA on request.

FOR SALE

American LaFrance 1929 Hook & Ladder truck with chemical tank and all associated equipment including 55-ft. extension ladder. Motor, tires and all equipment in good condition. Any reasonable offer accepted. Write to

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ELMONT FIRE DISTRICT
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Model-UA

A NEW ADDITION TO OUR LINE WITH THESE OUTSTANDING FEATURES!

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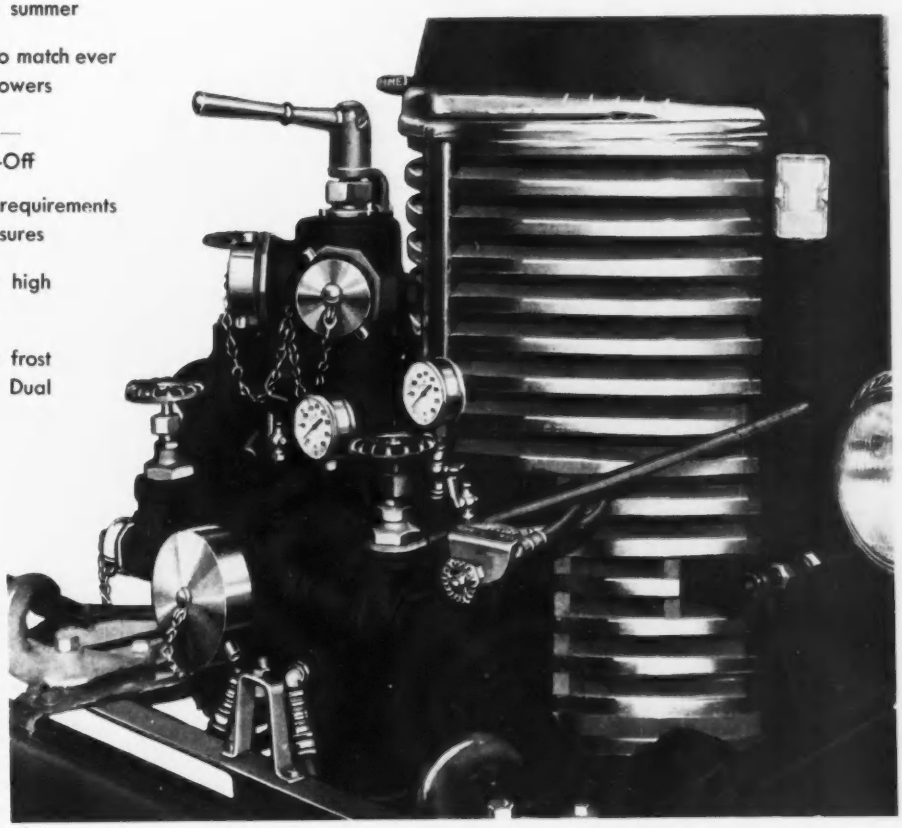
- Meets all Underwriter's requirements as to capacities and pressures
- Especially designed for high pressure fog gun service
- Positive priming with the frost proof Barton American Dual Float Vacuum Primer



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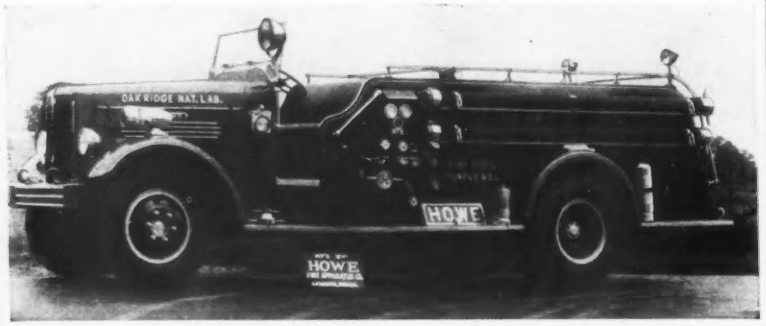

Since 1872 HOWE Fire Truck Equipment Meeting Every Service
Centrifugal, Rotary and Piston Pumps supplied
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Firemen Training in Great Britain

THE British fire services maintain 16 training centers providing a two months' course of basic training which is to be increased to three months as soon as circumstances permit. An effort is being made to increase the work of fire prevention officers. Some of the larger brigades maintained fire prevention branches before the war and during the war a considerable number of fire prevention officers were trained in a six months' course at the National Fire Service College. A new National Fire Service College is being set up at Wotton House, near Dorking in Surrey.

In April 1948, the British wartime National Fire Service was transformed into 135 separate fire brigades instead of a single national service. Most of these new brigades were county or county borough (city) brigades. The National Fire Service had been operated by the British Home Office which has retained a measure of supervision over the local brigades through the office of a Chief Inspector of Fire Services H. M. Smith.

The fire services in England and Wales at the end of 1948 numbered 18,216 men and 493 women on full-time duty and 15,219 men and 176 women on part-time duty. There were also 793 members of local fire units (volunteers).

The High Spots in TVA Fire Protection

Continued from page 14

tial fire targets. For engendering self-confidence and familiarity with equipment, one hot, live fire is believed worth dozens of ordinary drills.

Standards. Wherever practicable, NFPA standards and codes are adopted as the minimum good practice for TVA. Prior to any construction, plans of camps, villages, and other projects are reviewed as fire protection problems. Plans for water, and fire alarm systems are coordinated between the TVA design, engineering and safety sections.

Ansul Chemical Issues New Extinguisher Catalog

A NEW twenty-page fire extinguisher catalog has been issued by the Ansul Chemical Company of Marinetta, Wis. Included in this catalog are colored illustrations of the various dry chemical fire equipment, hand piped system, stationary units, fire trucks, trailers, etc.

The catalog features a section of charts showing the characteristics of approved fire equipment, and graphs on their comparative effectiveness. Also included are illustrated directions for the use of, and recharging of dry chemical extinguishers.

Persons desiring this catalog may obtain it by writing to the Ansul Chemical Company.

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We offer you your choice from the largest and most complete line of Fire Helmets in America—in every approved style in leather, aluminum or plastic, all tested by experience, and in a range of prices to fit any budget. A CAIRNS HELMET will give you 10 to 30 years of service, making it the cheapest important piece of safety equipment you buy.

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Here's the toughest, safest, longest-wearing helmet ever made. It's "the daddy of them all" and still the favorite in the largest departments — a "regulation" standard wherever leather helmets are preferred.

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Superior one piece construction of graceful regulation appearance, combining light weight comfort with strength and durability.

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THE "CLIFTON"

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THE "CLIFTON"
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This new model is a replica of the famous "New Yorker," it is "regulation" in every line. But it is made of a new plastic material that is light, hard but not brittle, and tough and flexible while still retaining its shape. It has a new type of suspension, with a formable headband that can be shaped to the individual head contour. It is a non-conductor and is not affected by water or chemicals.

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We are always glad to give a personal service to individual firemen with special preferences or problems — such as unusual head shapes or sizes, special frontpieces, colors, etc.

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FOR FIREMEN

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Write for Catalog 330

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HELMETS

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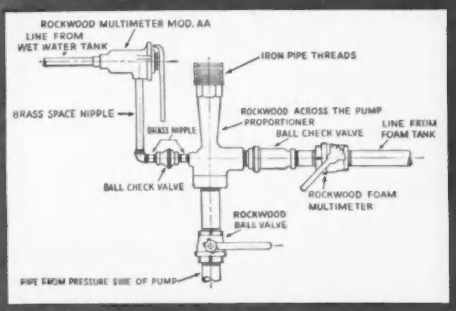

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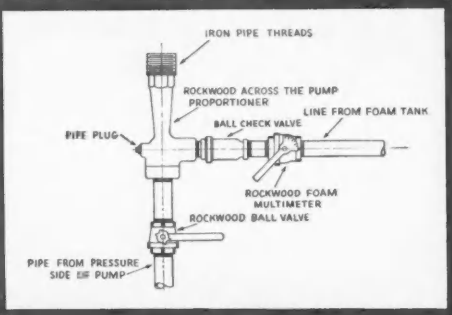

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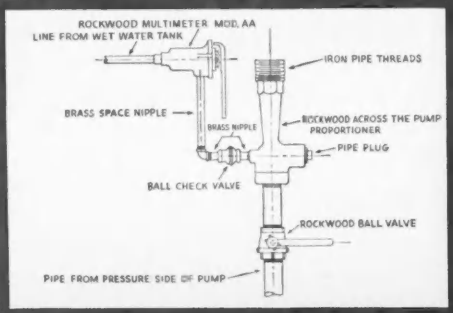

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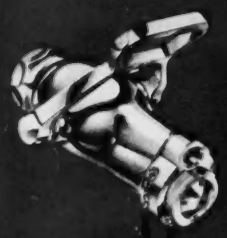
This simple and most accurate way to feed FOAM liquid or Wetting agent into your fire hose lines is also the *least expensive* — and it is entirely *automatic*.

No longer is it necessary to pour these liquids into a booster tank in a hit or miss fashion. You can now use these only when you need them. A simple turn of a metering valve automatically mixes the right amount of Wetting agent or FOAM liquid with water — without guesswork.

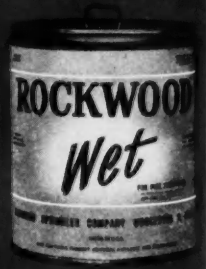
Here are three new Rockwood Automatic Proportioning units. One provides automatic proportioning for both FOAM liquid and Wetting agent, another is for FOAM liquid only and the third kit automatically proportions wetting agent only. All three kits are shown at left. They are known as the new type B Rockwood Across-the-Pump Proportioners.

If you are planning to buy a new fire truck, be sure to specify one of these new Rockwood proportioners. They can also be added to the fire trucks you now have in service. Write for complete operating and installation data and prices.

To put out fires faster and more economically use Rockwood Foam Liquid with the new Type FFF Rockwood Fog FOAM Nozzle.



The most efficient way to apply a wetting agent to most fires is thru a type SG-4B Rockwood Triple-action WaterFOG Nozzle.



ROCKWOOD

ROCKWOOD SPRINKLER COMPANY

88 HARLOW STREET WORCESTER 5, MASSACHUSETTS

Specialists in Fire Protection Engineering, Equipment and Installation since 1907